











## ROLL OF HONOUR.

BALDWIN.—Killed in action in France, February 5. Major Harry Franklin Baldwin, aged 20 years.

BLACK.—In her residence, Terrie Black, widow of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Baldwin, 21 Douglas-street, Petersham.

## DEATHS.

ADAMS.—February 14, 1917, at his son-in-law's residence, Youghal, Ingram-street, Kensington. William Henry, deceased husband of Bridget, aged 80 years.

BLACK.—In her residence, Terrie Black, widow of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Baldwin, 21 Douglas-street, Petersham.

BLACK.—February 14, at her residence, Terrie Black, widow of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Baldwin, 21 Douglas-street, Petersham.

BUCKLAND.—February 14, at Sydney Hospital, Alfred Joseph, of Huntly, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Buckland, of Summer Hill.

BURNS.—February 14, 1917, at Sydney Hospital, Elizabeth Amelia, deceased wife of Mr. and Mrs. A. Burns, 100a, Boundary-street, Boundary Hill.

CANNON.—February 14, at Royal North Shore Hospital, with her son, son-in-law, late John and Rebecca Cannon, of Moonee, aged 34 years.

CHARLTON.—November 16, 1916, Jackie, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Charlton, Balgowlah, of meadows, aged 2 years.

CORBELLACK.—February 14, at her residence, 60 Corbellack-street, Erskine, aged 77 years, late Thomas Corbellack.

EVANS.—February 14, 1917, at his residence, Menai-street, Cascade-street, Paddington. Edmund Evans, deceased husband of Mrs. Evans.

HARDFAKER.—February 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. E. Milverton, Malvern Hill, Croydon, widow of the late David Hardaker, of Petersham, aged 70 years.

MACDONALD.—January 7, 1917, at Wellington Hospital, New Zealand, Duncan Macdonald, late R.A. Macdonald, deceased husband of Florence Macdonald, aged 67. At rest.

MINTON.—February 14, at Lewisham Hospital, Dennis Minton, deceased husband of Emily, widow of Fred of 2 Fleetwell-street, Bondi, aged 15 years.

PULTON.—February 14, at her daughter's residence, Chipping Norton, Gloucester. Mrs. Pulton, aged 80 years, late Arthur Pulton, of Market-street. By request, no funeral. Home papers please copy.

REILLY.—February 14, 1917, at Nepean Cottage, 100a Boundary-street, Boundary Hill, deceased husband of Miss Reilly, aged 20 years. See Friday's news for funeral notice.

WEATH.—February 14, 1917, at Liverpool, George Spencer Wheate, aged 11 months.

## IN MEMORIAM.

ADAMSON.—In loving memory of George Edwards Adamson, who passed away February 15, 1916.

ADAMSON.—In memory of father, George Edwards Adamson, who departed this life February 15, 1916.

ADAMSON.—In loving memory of late George (on active service), Dick, Millie, and Ned.

ADAMSON.—In loving memory of our dear father, who died February 15, 1916, and our dear son, his loving daughters, Lily and Linda, and son-in-law, F. J. Thurrow, of 100a Boundary-street, Boundary Hill.

ADAMSON.—In loving memory of our dear sister, Annie Anglin, who departed this life February 15, 1916, aged 44 years.

ADAMSON.—In loving memory of our dear father, who died February 15, 1916.

ADAMSON.—In loving memory of our dear son, George Edwards Adamson, who passed away February 15, 1916.

ADAMSON.—In memory of father, James O'Brien, inserted by his loving brother, James O'Brien.

BENNETT.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Alice, wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett, of 100a Boundary Hill, aged 84; also our dear father, Christian Bennett, who departed this life October 15, 1907.

BENNETT.—Their voice we long to hear.

OBITUARY.—We send our sympathies to you.

BOYD.—In loving memory of our dear grandfather, who departed this life February 15, 1916. Inserted by his loving grandchildren, Alfred, Wilfred, Alice, and Fred.

BONNER.—In loving memory of our dear grandfather, James Bonner, who departed this life February 15, 1916, aged 82 years.

CUMMING.—In loving remembrance of our dear wife, wife of Mr. and Mrs. James Cummings, aged 22 years.

DAVIS.—In loving memory of our dear son, George Davis, who died February 15, 1916. Inserted by his loving parents, G. H. Davis (N.S.W. Fire Brigades) and E. Davis, Deepwater.

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## SUBMARINES

## NAVY'S WORK

## TRANSPORT AFRIC SUNK

## BIG OFFENSIVE

## ALLIES NEARLY READY

## CHINA

## FOLLOWING AMERICA

The First Lord of the Admiralty states that the navy has destroyed a very large number of enemy submarines, and that our own submarine activity is constantly increasing.

Lord Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords, said that the Admiralty was not disatisfied with its work during the past fortnight. A number of enemy submarines, he added, would never return to Germany.

The White Star liner Afric, 12,000 tons, employed by the Admiralty as a transport, has been sunk. Seventeen of the crew are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig, in an interview, expressed confidence that this year would show Germany beaten from a military standpoint.

The British drove off a strong raiding party south of Pys, on the western front, the enemy sustained heavy losses.

China has decided to follow America's lead and will hand the German Minister his passports.

There is widespread delight in China at the failure of German intrigues.

## WESTERN FRONT.

## ENEMY RAID FAILS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his report on Tuesday, stated: "We drove off a strong raiding party south of Pys. The enemy sustained many losses, and some prisoners were taken. The enemy's repeated attacks south of Serre were unsuccessful. We penetrated several hundred yards of their positions east of Souchez, and destroyed a trench railway, four mine shafts, and many dugouts. The enemy resisted stubbornly, but many were killed, and 47 prisoners were captured. Our casualties were light. We destroyed several occupied dugouts north-east of Neuville St. Vaast, north of Loos, and east of Fricq. A small party reached our trenches south of Armentières, but were ejected.

## GERMAN REPORT.

(Admiralty—per Wireless Press.) A German official message states: "A German enemy reconnoitring advance between Ypres and Arras failed."

## THE ITALIANS.

## GERMAN CLAIM.

(Admiralty—per Wireless Press.) A German official message states: "We have an Italian hill position on the Gennal salient."

## CHINA.

## MISSSES GERMAN MINISTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. The "Morning Post's" Tentative correspondent says the Cabinet, after first favouring inaction in regard to German submarine policy, decided, after President Wilson's message, to follow America's lead.

China has sent a Note to Germany protesting against her submarine policy. Peaking advised state that the German fleet was dumbfounded on learning America's decision. He admitted his inability to communicate with Berlin, and the Chinese Government to transact in China at the failure of German intrigues, which have become intensified since the war.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN.

## SHIPPING CONTINUES.

ROME, Feb. 13. Despite Germany's policy of unrestricted raiding by submarines, Italian shipping continues as heretofore. Mariners regard the measures for protection as efficient. Italian submarines in the Adriatic have had no successes.

## MR. GERARD'S MOVEMENTS.

BERNE, Feb. 13. Mr. Gerard will remain in Switzerland for a few days, and will stay for some time in Paris before going to Spain.

## GREAT OFFENSIVE.

## SOON TO BEGIN.

## SMASHING THE ENEMY.

## SIR DOUGLAS HAIG CONFIDENT.

## NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

According to a Lark message, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in an interview with Paris journalists, said: "We have reached the maximum of munitions and we can supply more than the Allies need. We will break the German army severely at several points where the Germans are powerfully entrenched, but we intend to strike with full force until the total destruction of the German army is achieved. This year will show Germany beaten from a military standpoint, and peace will only come with our absolute victory."

## BRINK OF STARVATION.

## CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

## CORRESPONDENT'S ASSERTIONS.

## NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

A correspondent of the "New York Sun," who has just returned from Berlin, says that Germany is in the grip of starvation. Most of the people are underfed, with hollow eyes and sunken cheeks, and have a jaundiced appearance. He says he has seen people fall in the streets from malnutrition. Milk is reserved for babies and invalids. The price of lard is 4s per lb., bacon 5s per lb., and tea 7s 6d per lb. Coffee is made from acorns. A firm advertising a half a mile in length waited to be served. Chickens are 2s each. Some of the rich are better fed, but the poor are on the brink of starvation.

A message from Lorraine says that 200 men took part in a food riot in Chemnitz (Saxony). They raided the Rathaus, and insulted the Mayor and officials. Firemen with hoses dispersed the demonstrators.

## ROUMANIAN FRONT.

## ENGLISH ARMOURED CARS.

## (Admiralty—per Wireless Press.)

## LONDON, Feb. 13.

A Russian official report states: English armoured cars twice advanced in the region of the mouth of the Sereth and surrounded the enemy positions.

A German official message states: "We repelled two Russian attacks on the Upper Sereth. We stormed a fortified position south of the Vayuputna Road."

## MUNITIONS FACTORY FIRE

## EXPLOSION IN YORKSHIRE.

## LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Press Bureau announces that an explosion, preceded by fire, occurred in a munitions factory in Yorkshire this morning.

It is believed all the employees escaped. Some damage was done in the neighbourhood, and possibly there are some casualties, but they are as yet unknown.

## RELIEF OF BELGIANS.

## NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Mr. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, hopes that other neutrals will take up the work of providing for the Belgians, and so prevent over a million children and 40,000 babies from starving. He adds: "It now rests with Germany whether the relief for the Belgians shall be continued or not."

## SOLDIERS' PERILS.

## VICE IN LONDON.

## LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir Henry Cratfield, who is in the House of Commons, drew attention to the evils caused in the army by increased incentives to vice in London and elsewhere. He also drew attention to the smallness of the penalties inflicted upon keepers of disorderly houses.

Sir George Cave (Home Secretary) said he was fully alive to the evil, but there were many difficulties which hampered drastic police action. He was about to introduce a bill increasing the powers of magistrates, also dealing with offenders disorderly houses.

General Sir Francis Lloyd, speaking on soldiers' perils in London, said that the public houses ought not to be abused so much. Many publicans were playing the game. He regretted that they had not been able to do more to help the soldiers.

He said: "We should like to see juvenile offenders binned. While soldiers are dying at the front we were afraid to lift hands against the criminals who haunted the streets and preyed upon us."

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien said that men arriving in London at night time were confronted with appalling dangers. If it were not for the care taken by the police force to the army might become so great as to interfere seriously with the progress of the war."

## AUSTRALIA'S DESTINY.

## LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. A. H. D. Steel Mainland, M.P., presided at a gathering in the Royal Colonial Institute, at which Mr. Fisher (High Commissioner for Australia) read a paper on "Australia," which he said was destined to become the national and commercial centre of three oceans and the mart of the Pacific.

No country, he declared, was the worker richer, or had greater resources for soldiers after the war. He declared that Australia wanted population. The way was being made easy for all settlers, and if this country was not crowded the workers would find the Empire overseas awaiting them.

He elongated the construction of the trans-continental railway by day labour instead of contract, and believed the work would prove a great success.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

## LONDON, Feb. 13.

Mr. W. F. Massey (New Zealand Prime Minister) in the course of an address to-day, said that the possibilities associated with the Imperial Conference were greater than ever before. Representatives from overseas replied.

He declared that the first time would meet together on a basis of equality in matters concerning the whole Empire. It was impossible to overestimate the benefits to be derived.

## MR. GERARD'S MOVEMENTS.

## BERNE, Feb. 13.

Mr. Gerard will remain in Switzerland for a few days, and will stay for some time in Paris before going to Spain.

## UNITED STATES.

## CRISIS SUBSIDING.

## PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES GO ON.

## NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

There is increasing comment that if America does not participate in the war it will be due primarily to the efficiency of the British fleet in reducing the German submarines so much that they can do no harm.

The "New York Times" says the pacifists, and adds: "People who won't defend themselves deserve to be despised and regarded as a nation of poltroons."

The Naval Appropriation Bill of \$74,000,000 has been passed by Congress. It provides for 42 ships and huge munitions stores.

Washington reports state that the Army and Naval Departments have appointed seven committees to develop a programme for the mobilisation of reserves in time of war. It is announced that the navy will mobilise a mosquito fleet to act as submarine chasers in the event of war.

A Copenhagen message states that "Ekspedition" publishes an interview with Herr Pauscha, Vice-President of the German Reichstag, who states: "We did not expect any good result from President Wilson's peace actions. Now the last illusion has disappeared. President Wilson's endeavours to induce neutrals to sever their relations with us proclaim him to be England's part."

The United Press Association's Berlin correspondent says that the German Imperial Treasurer, Dr. Heffelfrich, told Count Roederer that he was opposed to including American participation in the war.

Lord Balfour, continuing a tribute to British seamen, said: "We have lost some 10,000 men in the outbreak of war over 4,000,000 tons. This was not so serious as it looked. We had replaced about 3,000,000 tons, and should do better in the future, but a bad time was ahead. We had often been told that the Admiralty had the menace well in hand. That was not true, but it is nearer true now than ever before, because men with actual experience of modern naval warfare had brought their ideas to the Admiralty."

Lord Balfour, continuing, paid a tribute to British seamen, some of whom had been two and three times on vessels that had been torpedoed, but had again signed on. That spirit would beat the Germans.

He advocated the construction of standardised ships of 4000 or 5000 tons.

Lord Balfour, continuing, said: "I am certain that within six weeks or two months the submarine menace will be well in hand."

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## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### STOCKS AND SHARES.

A strong market again ruled for investments on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and a fair amount of business was transacted at reduced rates.

Variations in values were—

Trading Metals, 1½; Manganese National, 1½; Gold, 1½; Nickel, 1½; Lead, 1½; War Loan Bonds, 2½; Gold, 1½; Lead, 1½; War Loan Bonds, 2½; Australian Bank of Commerce, 1½; Australian Mutual, 1½; Domestic Metals, 1½.

**STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

The following sales were recorded—

Mining Australia Bank of Commerce, 12; Manganese National, 12; Totalizing Me-  
chanisms, 12; War Loan Bonds, 12; War  
Loans, 12; Wickham Coal, 12; War  
Loans Bonds, 12½; Mercantile Mutual,  
12; Domestic Metals, 12.

**INTERSTATE EXCHANGES.**

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The following sales were recorded—

Leeds Bank, 12; Australian Mutual, 12;

Australian Bank of Commerce, 12;

Australian Gas, 12; War Loan Bonds, 12;

Totalizing Mechanisms, 12½; War Loan  
Bonds, 12½; Australian Bank of Commerce,  
12½; Australian Mutual, 12.

**FINANCIAL.**

**SYDNEY BANK CLEARING.**

The clearances of the Sydney banks for the

month of January, 1917, totalled £11,148,951,

an increase of £2,307 over the corresponding

month last year. The following comparison

can be made of the totals to nearest date:

For the month of January, 1916, £10,856,858;

January, 1915, £10,844,000;

January, 1914, £10,839,000;

January, 1913, £10,829,000;

January, 1912, £10,827,000;

January, 1911, £10,825,000;

January, 1910, £10,823,000;

January, 1909, £10,821,000;

January, 1908, £10,819,000;

January, 1907, £10,817,000;

January, 1906, £10,815,000;

January, 1905, £10,813,000;

January, 1904, £10,811,000;

January, 1903, £10,809,000;

January, 1902, £10,807,000;

January, 1901, £10,805,000;

January, 1900, £10,803,000;

January, 1999, £10,801,000;

January, 1998, £10,800,000;

January, 1997, £10,800,000;

January, 1996, £10,800,000;

January, 1995, £10,800,000;

January, 1994, £10,800,000;

January, 1993, £10,800,000;

January, 1992, £10,800,000;

January, 1991, £10,800,000;

January, 1990, £10,800,000;

January, 1989, £10,800,000;

January, 1988, £10,800,000;

January, 1987, £10,800,000;

January, 1986, £10,800,000;

January, 1985, £10,800,000;

January, 1984, £10,800,000;

January, 1983, £10,800,000;

January, 1982, £10,800,000;

January, 1981, £10,800,000;

January, 1980, £10,800,000;

January, 1979, £10,800,000;

January, 1978, £10,800,000;

January, 1977, £10,800,000;

January, 1976, £10,800,000;

January, 1975, £10,800,000;

January, 1974, £10,800,000;

January, 1973, £10,800,000;

January, 1972, £10,800,000;

January, 1971, £10,800,000;

January, 1970, £10,800,000;

January, 1969, £10,800,000;

January, 1968, £10,800,000;

January, 1967, £10,800,000;

January, 1966, £10,800,000;

January, 1965, £10,800,000;

January, 1964, £10,800,000;

January, 1963, £10,800,000;

January, 1962, £10,800,000;

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January, 1898, £10,800,000;

January, 1897, £10,800,000;

January, 1896, £10,800,000;

January, 1895, £10,800,000;

January, 1894, £10,800,000;

January, 1893, £10,800,000;

January, 1892, £10,





